

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Food Security

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Accra (Ghana)		2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
23207	ACC Sustainable Cocoa Production	92,560	Cocoa Abrabopa Association	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
23342	ACC Sustainable West Africa Palm oil Programme (SWAPP)	4,040,689	Solidaridad West Africa	NGO	Mitigation	Significant	Significant
25289	ACC Seed Policy Support	0	Centre for Development Innovation - WUR	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25373	ACC West African Port Development	112,601	Netherlands Africa Business Council (NABC)	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25468	ACC MMSP	0	Cocoa Research Institute Ghana (CRIG)	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
25574	ACC CORIP GHANA	2,493,731	Solidaridad West Africa	NGO	Mitigation and Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25795	ACC GhanaVeg	0	Centre for Development Innovation - WUR	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
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Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?	Total palm oil production increased in 2014 to 495,000 mt. An increase of 5%. Total production of food crops available for human consumption has declined in 2013. This is in line with the modernization process in agriculture, where surplus food crops are used as raw materials for industry (such as cassava). The increase in 2014 is caused by the fact that one of the starch factories that uses cassava as a raw material, stopped production. Ghana is overall a food secure country. Total production of food crops has increased in Ghana.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: production / tons (palm oil)	448,399 mt	not available	471,061 mt	493,000 mt	495,000	USDA
Indicator 2: Yield (fresh fruit bunches oil palm)	2.5 mt FFB/ha	5 mt FFB/ha	2.5 mt FFB/ha	3.2 mt FFB/ha	4.3 mt FFB/ha	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 3: Total production of vegetables			708,705	not available	not available	FAOSTAT
Indicator 4: Total production of food crops available for human consumption	21,556,000	not available	22,487,000	13,256,000	24,350,000	Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Palm oil: Production of crude palm oil (cpo) increases on the one hand, as a result of increased supply of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) and, because of higher yields. Within SWAPP, yield have increased from 2.5 tonnes Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) per ha to 5 tonnes FFB/ha, because outgrowers are trained in good agricultural practices. This increase has lead to the production of an additional 2,539 mt cpo, creating an additional income of USD 1.8 million. On the other hand, production of crude palm oil increases as well, as more mills adopt good practices and milling efficiency increases,.The number of pilot mills adopting good practices has increased to 20. Milling efficiency has increased to 73% and will increase to 80%. Palm oil contributes to an increase in sustainable food production, as it is a food ingredient and as such will also contribute to better nutrition. However, because of the scale of the project, the impact on a national level will be limited. Vegetables: the yield and value of targeted vegetables has increased with 4.3%. The GhanaVeg project has only just started. As the number of vegetable activities within GhanaVeg increases, yields are expected to increase as well.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Production (palm oil)	1,500 mt (7,500 mt FFB/20% oil)	3,000 mt (15,000 mt FFB/20% oil)	Insignificanty improvement	2189 mt (10,947 mt FFB/20% oil)	4,039 mt (20,197 mt FFB/20% oil)	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 2: Yield (oil palm)	7,500 mt FFB (2.5mt FFB/ha for at least 3,000 ha)	15,000 mt FFB (5 mt FFB/ha for at least 3,000 ha)	marginal improvement on first 20 ha	10,947 mt FFB (3.2 mt FFB/ha for 3,421 ha)	20,197 mt FFB (4.3 mt FFB/ha for 4,697 ha)	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 3: Number of mills adopting good practices	0	20	0	5	20	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 4: Milling efficiency	50%	80%		73%	73%	Solidaridad West Africa

More indicators

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?	Oil Palm and Cocoa: Overall productivity in Ghana is low and certification non existent (for palm oil) or limited (for cocoa). Within the project area, yield per ha will increase leading to a more efficient use of land, water and energy. At the same time there will be less encroachment on forested areas, because higher yields will be achieved on the same piece of land. Certification will have a positive impact on productivity,environmental sustainability and labour conditions. Land, water and energy will be used more efficiently. Attention will be paid to the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. Workers and farmers will be paid decent living wages and they will have a safe working environment. Vegetables: yields will increase leading to a more efficient use of land water and energy. Attention will be paid to certification, such as Global GAP for export and Ghana Green Label or private initiatives for the local market. These certifications will have a positive impact on productivity,environmental sustainability and labour conditions.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Yield (oil palm)	2.5 mt FFB/ha	5 mt FFB/ha	2.5 mt FFB/ha	3.2 mt FFB/ha	4.3 mt FFB/ha	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 2: Net income per acre (GHC) (cocoa)	978	1,762	1,095	926	not available yet	Cocoa Abrabopa Association
Indicator 3: Increase in yield (cocoa)	400 kg/ha	750kg - 1mt/ha (2017)	n/a	n/a	no significant increase yet	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator						

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Oil Palm: Certification in RSPO (Round table on Sustainable Palm Oil) requires, among others, environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. This includes the re-use of palm oil production waste as fertilizer. Certification also requires responsible consideration of employees meaning, amongs others, decent living wages for employees, no child labour and a safe working environment. Secondly, because farmers are trained in good agricultural practices, productivity has increased which is leading to higher yields on the same piece of land, decreasing the need to expand land and encroach on forested areas. Thirdly, because of increased efficiency, the mills produce less waste. All three will have a positive impact on land, water and energy use. Cocoa: Farmers will be certified for now in all three certification schemes: UTZ, Fairtrade and Rainforest Alliance. These certification schemes all have requirements, amongst others, on the environment and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. There are also requirements on human rights and working conditions, such as a safe working environment and no child labour and decent living wages. Secondly, because farmers will be trained in good agricultural practices, productivity will increase which will lead to higher yields on the same piece of land, decreasing the need to expand land and encroach on forested areas.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Yield (oil palm)	2.5 mt FFB/ha	5 mt FFB/ha	2.5 mt FFB/ha	3.2 mt FFB/ha	4.3 mt FFB/ha	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 2: Numer of RSPO trained or certified outgrowers	0	75,000	1,600	7,326	7,764	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 3: Number of certified Cocoa Abrabopa cocoa farmers	7,000	32,000	9,586	9,557	6,604	Cocoa Abrabopa Association
Indicator 4: increase in yield (cocoa)	400 kg/ha	750kg - 1mt/ha (2017)	n/a	n/a	no significant increase yet	Solidaridad West Africa

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production
A. Results achieved better than planned Reasons for result achieved:	Palm oil: SWAPP has achieved excellent results with respect to productivity increase and milling efficiency. Yields have almost doubled, which has already lead to an additional income of USD 1.8 million. There also is an unexpectedly high uptake of Best Management Practices by oil palm smallholder famers, thereby expanding the impact of the programme. With regard to RSPO certification, SWAPP has achieved a mileston in 2014 by having the first plantation, its outgrowers and mill RSPO certified. 4 more, including one in Ivory Coast, are expected to be certified in 2015. SWAPP, however, is lagging behind in the field of RSPO certification. This is caused by a number of reasons: Certification comes with costs that must be borne by the mills. Not all the mills can make the funds available. Secondly, interest in RSPO certification in surrounding countries is not as high as assumed. Thirdly, there are no RSPO approved certification bodies (yet) in Africa, meaning that companies that want to be certified need to rely on certification bodies mostly from Southeast Asia, which adds to the costs and delays the process. At the time of conception it was acknowledged that the target of 75,000 was a very ambitious target and a best case scenario, based on the assumption that the mills would persist in their plans to get their entire base certified. This does not always seems to be the case. This target has been assessed during a mid-term review and will be scaled downward. Cocoa: Cocoa Abrabopa Association: The goal of 32,000 farmers will not be achieved. Fore reasons see results area 3-4. The activity closed in 2014. After a restructuring, membership is picking up in 2015.
Implications for planning:	A mid-term review was conducted for SWAPP. Based on the outcomes the strategy with regard to RSPO certification was reviewed. Recommendation is to extent the programme by a year (end of 2016) at no extra costs, so as to create maximum impact.

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?	Export of cocoa from Ghana has increased, mostly because of weather conditions. Impact of the programmes is expected to be limited on a national level. The export of vegetables and the supply of vegetable to the high value Ghanaian retail markets has increased in 2014 by almost 20%. There are, however, significant phytosanitary issues. The Embassy and Ghanaveg are supporting the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to address the issues. GhanaVeg supports exporters working together with outgrowers. In this way, exporters get high quality vegetables without pests, while farmers obtain a higher price for their vegetables.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: export cocoa from Ghana (mt) (beans and processed)	856,448	1,000,000	899,120	860,098	876,510	Bank of Ghana
Indicator 2: crude palm oil with Rotterdam quality sold (mt)	71,761	not available	71,383	not yet known	not yet known	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Indicator 3: Growth of vegetables in high value Ghanaian retail markets	GHS 19,750,000 (USD 6 million)	100% (2017)	n/a	GHS 19,750,000 (USD 6 million)	GHS 19,841,570 (USD 5 million)	CDI-WUR

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Cocoa: the assumption is that if farmers have access to inputs, training, credit an other services either through membership (Cocoa Abrabopa Association CAA) or through rural service centres (CORIP) they will be able to increase production. An increase in production together with certification of cocoa will lead to increased trade in cocoa and a secure international market for cocoa, which demands certification. In Ghana all cocoa is bought by the state, so there is for farmers a guarantee their cocoa will be purchased. Certified cocoa will also lead to increased income as it fetches a premium. Although the number of CAA members dwindled, their productivity increased significantly with 33%, which has also lead to a significant increase in income. Palm oil: the assumption is that access to finance and knowledge will lead to increased productivity and trade: the business incubator will give more oil palm businesses access to expertise and finance. This is leading to a higher production, because businesses will be able to upgrade their equipment and efficiency. Farmers will be able to invest in their farms and input suppliers in inputs. Higher production will lead to an increase in trade, although the focus is firstly on import substitution, as Ghana still imports cpo. Higher production will also lead to higher incomes along the chain. Vegetables: the assumption is that the development of dedicated value chains between vegetable producers and retailers/wholesalers/exporters will increase					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: total expected cocoa production (mt)	25,632	142,754	21,765	14,045	13,205	Cocoa Abrabopa Association
Indicator 2: number of farmers member of Cocoa Abrabopa Association with access to services and training and an increased income	18,944	41,000	16,190	9,557	6,604	Cocoa Abrabopa Association
Indicator 3: number of cocoa farmers with increased gross margin between 30-50%	0	40,000 (2017)	n/a	n/a	no information yet	Solidaridad West Africa
Indicator 4: number of farmers actively access cocoa rural service centres	0	30,000 (2017)	n/a	n/a	no information yet	Solidaridad West Africa

More indicators

Result Area 3	**More efficient markets and an improved business climate**					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?	In 2014 foreign direct investment decreased from USD 3.9 billion to 3.1 billion. This is caused my macro-economic instability in Ghana, caused by a large budget deficit which lead to a sharp depreciation of the national currency. If the government successfully addresses these issues, medium and long term prospects are still good. The volume of trade with the Netherlands increased from USD 2 billion to USD 2.5 billion. Both exports to the Netherlands and imports from the Netherlands increased. Foreign Direct Investment from the Netherlands has increased sharply, because of a large investment. Most likely, because of the treaty to avoid double taxation between Ghana and the Netherlands.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: volume FDI (USD million)	6,820	not available	4,900	3,9400	3,127	GIPC
Indicator 2: volume FDI from the Netherlands (USD million)	150	not available	249	130	660	GIPC
Indicator 3: volume of international trade (USD million)	25,469	not available	31,316	31,500	27,782	Bank of Ghana
Indicator 4: volume of trade with the Netherlands (USD million)	2,484	not available	2,377	2,037	2,460	CBS (exchange EUR 1 = USD 1.36)

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	PDP: One of the bottlenecks for economic development in Ghana is infrastructure and particular congestion in the port of Tema, which handles most of the trade. Reducing the waiting time will contribute to a better economic climate in Ghana. Waiting times are greatly reduced, because of the economic downturn, less goods are imported. Vegetables: Investment of expansion of Dutch and/or international companies will contribute to the professionalisation of the vegetable sector in Ghana. This will lead to an increase in trade: export of vegetables to Europe and import of expertise and supplies from the Netherlands. Certification of palm oil will lead to increased trade in certified palm oil and a secure international market, which demands certification. It will also lead to an increase in income for mill workers, outgrowers and farm workers as certified palmoil fetches a premium on the international market.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: reduction in waiting time for vessels to dock in Tema port	0%	10%	n/a	not yet known	not yet known	
Indicator 2: number of tender bids submitted by consortium members with a volume of >USD 1 million	0	3	n/a	1	1	NABC
Indicator 3: Number of international and/or Dutch companies investing or expanding operations in Ghana's export vegetables sector	0	10	n/a	n/a	9	CDI-WUR
Indicator 4: Supply of certified palm oil (mt)	0	500,000	0	0	12,772	Solidaridad West Africa

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate
B. Results achieved as planned	Trade and investments have somewhat decreased due to a reduced economic growth and macro-economic issues.
Reasons for result achieved:	Cocoa: in 2012 it became clear that Cocoa Abrabopa Association (CAA) had great difficulty in increasing and even retaining its membership base. Reasons are: competing schemes (with free handouts sometimes) and false promises lure members away. Non-repayment of loans and farmer groups believing they do not need CAA after a few years. As a result, in 2013 CAA revised its strategy and decided to focus on its core group of farmers and improve financial sustainabilty. CAA decided not to increase its membership base, being the main result of the Embassy sponsored activity. As a result the Embassy has decided to phase out its support prematurely, finishing in 2014. CORIP has implemented its first year, no results yet Palm oil: issues with certification are described in results area 1. SWAPP has really gathered steam and scaled up this year and increased the number of outgrowers, farm and mill workers with improved income security greatly. SWAPP is now optimistic the target can be reached with a no extra cost extension of a year. GhanaVeg is starting to get results from some of the activities implemented, such as the very successful vegetable business platform meetings for stakeholders in the vegetable sector..
Implications for planning:	We intend to extent SWAPP with an extra year at no additional costs in order to achieve maximum impact of the programme.

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 6: Yield (t/ha) and value increase (USD) by targeted small and medium-scale vegetable producers	0%	50% (2017)	n/a	n/a	4.2%	CDI - WUR
Extra indicator						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 5: number of farmers using recommended number of shade trees for cocoa production	to be established	30,000	n/a	n/a	5,680	Solidaridad West Africa
Extra indicator 6: number of certified cocoa farmers (CORIP)	to be established	40,000 (2017)	n/a	n/a	5,680	Solidaridad West Africa
Extra indicator 7:						
Extra indicator 8:						

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Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator						
Extra indicator						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 5: number of outgrowers, farm and mill workers with increased income security	0	125,000	100	8,725	50,612	Solidaridad West Africa
Extra indicator 6: number of oil palm businesses that used the services of the business incubator	0	to be established	n/a	0	12	Solidaridad West Africa
Extra indicator 7: number of dedicated chains developed between vegetable producers and retailers/wholesalers for the domestic market	0	10	n/a	n/a	680	CDI - WUR
Extra indicator 8: Number of public private partnerships between research and private sector for improved input supply and production	0	10	n/a	n/a	2	CDI - WUR

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Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 5: Growth of export vegetables from Ghana (USD)	to be established	50% (2017)	not yet known	1,821,064	2,179,470	Ghana Export Association
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

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